

Unit 3 Ancient Greece Review

Hearts (3.1 and 3.2 The Minoans and the Mycenaeans)

- 2- How did the Islands and Mountains affect Ancient Greek geography?
- 3- How are the three Ancient Greek Time Periods broken down?
- 4- What were important developments during the Bronze Age? (2 things)
- 5- What was the importance of Knossos? (2 things)
- 6- What are two reasons for the decline of the Minoan civilization?
- 7- What was the Minoan form of writing called?
- 8- Why do researchers call the time of the Mycenaeans on Crete as the Dark Ages?
- 9- What is significant about a city-state?
- 10- What is the Trojan Horse?
- J- What are two origins of the Trojan War?
- Q- What is the name of the Poet that wrote about the myth of the Trojan War?
- K- What type of script was developed by the Mycenaeans?
- A- How did the Mycenaean civilization come to an end?

Clubs (3.3 and 3.4 The Archaic Period and Government in Greece)

- 2- What was one significant development that marked the end of the Dark Ages?
- 3- What is an oligarchy?
- 4- The Greeks were the first people to invent a true....?
- 5- What is a tyrant?
- 6- What was one significant development that marked the end of the Dark Ages?
- 7- What is a democracy?
- 8- What was the significance of Solon towards democracy?
- 9- What was one significant development that marked the end of the Dark Ages?
- 10- What was the point of introducing ostracism?
- J- What was the Council of 400?
- Q- What was one significant development that marked the end of the Dark Ages?
- K- What is a metic?
- A- Who was at the head of the Spartan government?

Diamonds (3.5 and 3.6 The Persian Wars and Early Greek Art)

- 2- What were two disadvantages that the Greeks had going into the Persian Wars?
- 3- What were two advantages that the Greeks had going into the Persian Wars?
- 4- Where did the battle of Marathon take place? What was the significance of the battle?
- 5- Who is the Greek historian who wrote about the battles of the Persian War?
- 6- Greek art was influenced by what other ancient civilization?
- 7- How was Art an influence on Greece from the Persian Wars?
- 8- What was the outcome of the Battle at Thermopylae for the Greeks?
- 9- What is a trireme?
- 10- What was one significance of the Battle of Salamis?
- J- How was Greek culture influenced by the Persian Wars?
- Q- The battle of Salamis was the first ever recorded what?
- K- What was one significance of the Battle of Salamis?

A- After the Persians finally withdrew from Greece what alliance was set up to protect the Greeks from further invasions?

Spades (3.7 Empire of Athens 3.8 The Peloponnesian War, 3.9 Classical Movement in Greece, 3.10 The Road to Persia)

2- What is the Delian League?

3- The law and government of the Greeks were in the hands of the people under what ruler?

4- Make two comparisons of the Government between Sparta and Athens

5- What Greek historian wrote the history about the Peloponnesian War?

6- As the Peloponnesian War started what was the first move that Pericles made for Athens? What was the problem with this decision?

7- Name two military mistakes that Alcibiades made as commander of the Athenians.

8- The most celebrated of all of the Greek buildings is called the?

9- Make two comparisons of Education between Sparta and Athens

10- What was the main function of the Parthenon?

J- Why are the carvings inside the Parthenon so impressive?

Q- What were two punishments brought to the Athenians after being defeated in the Peloponnesian Wars?

K- What two new military strategies did Phillip of Macedonia develop?

A- Name two ways that Alexander the Great managed to create an empire out of foreign peoples?

Answers

Hearts

- 2- More than 2000 islands, hard to unite country that is so spread out over an area
Covered more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of all of Greece, made it difficult to communicate but was good for protection from enemies
- 3- Archaic Greece, Heroic Greece, Hellenistic Greece
- 4- Tools and Weapons (knives, spear points, saws and chisels)
- 5- Center of Power on Crete, ruling class lived here, controlled certain goods and products, large agricultural storerooms, controlled trade
- 6- Earthquakes in 1750 BCE, 1628 BCE volcano erupts at Thera, 1490 BCE The Mycenaeans invaded Crete.
- 7- Linear Script A
- 8- No written documents, and they didn't preserve anything from the time period
- 9- An independent government, all city states governed themselves
- 10- Thought to be a gift given to Troy by the Gods after winning the Trojan War against the Greeks. After Troy pulled the horse into the city, they were attacked by the Greek soldiers hiding inside the horse at nightfall. The soldiers opened the gates and attacked Troy, winning the battle for the Greeks.
- J- Greeks wanted to control major trade route that went through Troy, Paris marrying and moving to Troy
- Q- Homer
- K- Linear Script B
- A- Invaded by the Dorians

Clubs

- 2- **National Literature** [based off Homer's work from the Trojan wars, enabled a common view of literature and their Gods]
- Resurgence of Trade** [in the Mediterranean, more important than the goods received were ideas they acquired such as ship building, metal-working, better knowledge of geography, religious ideas and the alphabet]
- Colonization** [now settlements on the coast of the Mediterranean and Black Sea searching for better farming land.....colonies expanded]
- Olympic Games** [All Greek games, dedicated to the God Zeus.....an attempt to unite all members of city-states as Greeks]
- 3- Rule by a few rich, powerful called aristocrats
- 4- Democracy
- 5- One person who comes into power in an area, takes over by force or charm
- 6- **National Literature** [based off Homer's work from the Trojan wars, enabled a common view of literature and their Gods]
- Resurgence of Trade** [in the Mediterranean, more important than the goods received were ideas they acquired such as ship building, metal-working, better knowledge of geography, religious ideas and the alphabet]
- Colonization** [now settlements on the coast of the Mediterranean and Black Sea searching for better farming land.....colonies expanded]
- Olympic Games** [All Greek games, dedicated to the God Zeus.....an attempt to unite all

7- rule by people, all citizens have a say in the decisions made by the government
8- Helped relieve debt and land problems of the poor, also abolished the selling debtors into slavery, allowed wealthy men [aristocrat or not] to run for the highest forms of government, created the Council of 400

9- **National Literature** [based off Homer's work from the Trojan wars, enabled a common view of literature and their Gods)

Resurgence of Trade [in the Mediterranean, more important than the goods received were ideas they acquired such as ship building, metal-working, better knowledge of geography, religious ideas and the alphabet)

Colonization [now settlements on the coast of the Mediterranean and Black Sea searching for better farming land.....colonies expanded]

Olympic Games [All Greek games, dedicated to the God Zeus.....an attempt to unite all members of city-states as Greeks]

10- To rid Athens of an citizen who could have potential of becoming a tyrant

J- 100 citizens from each traditional tribe in Athens elected annually to prepare legislation

Q- **National Literature** [based off Homer's work from the Trojan wars, enabled a common view of literature and their Gods)

Resurgence of Trade [in the Mediterranean, more important than the goods received were ideas they acquired such as ship building, metal-working, better knowledge of geography, religious ideas and the alphabet)

Colonization [now settlements on the coast of the Mediterranean and Black Sea searching for better farming land.....colonies expanded]

Olympic Games [All Greek games, dedicated to the God Zeus.....an attempt to unite all members of city-states as Greeks]

K- A man born outside of Athens and who had come there to live and trade or practise a craft

A- Two kings that ruled equally

Diamonds

2- fighting amongst themselves and they rarely agreed on anything long enough to act together, and the Persian army was much larger, they outnumbered the Greeks

3- Greek weapons were superior to none, tough soldiers, and had great battle tactics

4- The Persians attacked off the coast of Attica on a small plain called Marathon. Athenians sent a professional messenger to go to Sparta and ask for support. The Spartans said they could not come and help until their religious festival was over. Athens with help from Plataea pushed the Persians back to their ships

5- Herodotus

6- Ancient Egypt

7- Able to highlight the differences between the Greeks and Persians

8- King Xerxes brought his fleet to Thermopylae and the Greeks were holding their own until a local shepherd betrayed King Leonidas and allowed the Persians to come around a mountain and surround the Greek fleet. They stayed with 300 soldiers to try and fight off the Persians. After the Persians defeated the Greeks in Thermopylae they headed to Athens for revenge.

9- fast Greek ships with three sections of rowers

10- United Greek army, able to defeat the Persians and acquire vast amount of wealth and luxury goods

J- Gave the Greeks confidence and opportunity to develop their own culture, freedom to trade and accept cultural influences as they wished

Q- Naval battle

K- United Greek army, able to defeat the Persians and acquire vast amount of wealth and luxury goods

A- Delian League

Spades

2- Defence alliance set up for the Greeks in case of another Persian attack.

3- Pericles

4- SPARTA- oligarchy, two kings lead army,

ATHENS- elected officials, democracy, jury of peers

5- Thucydides

6- Build walls around Athens from the city to the port. Due to sanitary conditions a plague hit and killed 1/3 of the Athenian people.

7- Put together an army to fight the Spartans on land, decided to invade Syracuse [wasting a lot of Greek manpower, money, and ships), decided to attack the island of Melos [which had remained neutral]

8- Parthenon

9- SPARTA boys taken at age 7 from parents for military training, entered military at age 20

ATHENS Taught reading, writing and math, had academies for sport and philosophy

10- To protect the statue of the Goddess Athena

J- They represent the ideal forms of human beauty

Q- tear down walls around the city, surrender all but 12 ships in their fleet, take back all of its political exiles, and acknowledge Spartan leadership in times of war and peace

K- Phalanx [long deep rows of soldiers in a box formation with much longer spears than before, these men were also much more mobile] and the addition of the cavalry [men on horses)

A- tried to make Greek culture and language a common uniting force, respected the customs and the laws of the peoples he had conquered, also encouraged all of the leader of the conquered lands to help him rule.